PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 4 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per month) ..... $1 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

from 12 M. to 1 P. M., at the Methodist Church, Fifth street, north of the Diamond office.

We Still Keep

The best coffee sold and ground in the city, at the lowest price.
McClurkan & McKennan, Druggists, 69 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Blue Lick Water,

Pure and fresh, direct from the Springs, sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 68 Market street.

Buffalo.

Use nothing but Fain Paint, it will relieve the dark shade, make it look quickly. Tasten Dee, 139 Smithfield street.

Wolcott's Anodyne

Relieved me of a great distress in the head, and I feel better almost immediately after. Before he died. FRANCIS A. CHANDLER, Pittsburgh.

The Very Finest

Polished Grape Fruit and Finest Feathers of the best stocks in the market, now in full stock, at the office of commercial Steam Laundry for sale at lowest prices by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street.

At Usual

Our prices are the lowest in the city. McClurkan & McKennan, Druggists, 69 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Just Received

This day if canned Grapes, Water Fruit from the Springs, and for sale at the very lowest rates at Fleming & Company's Drug Store, corner of Point and Fe, Clair streets.

The Triumph Cook Stove

With a Water Back, for supplying hot water for bath rooms, is now on hand and for sale at Bissell & Co.'s, 25 Liberty street.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machine.

There is no machine in the market that will compare with Singer's, as it has lately been improved. It is noiseless, makes the lock stitch alike on both sides, is reversible, and adapted to all kinds of work, the finest muslin and the heaviest cloth, with the same ease. No noise nor jar to wear out the machine. It is not necessary to oil or adjust it before using. Salesroom, 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

The Celebrated Triumph

Cook Stove for coal, warranted to cook, bake or roast equal to any stove in the Union. For sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. www

Merchants and Shippers

Can call at Tasten Dee's and Smithfield.

Artificial Flowers.

Flowers, Wreaths, &c., a fine assortment, for sale cheap at the wholesale and retail store. Ladies will find it to their interest by calling and examining the stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. Palmer & Phillips, Auction Room No. 92 Fifth avenue.

A New and Beautiful

Item, manufactured from cotton in prizes, for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. Call and examine.

Joseph Home & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimmings and Millinery Goods, Nos. 70 and 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The New Jackson

Cook Stove for burning either coal or wood. The best cooking stove in the market. Call and see it at Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street.

Havana Tobacco,

Turk, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Segars of Native and Imported Stock, Snuff and Pipes, Joseph Home, 70 and 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1868. NO. 211.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

—Wm. H. A. Bissell will be consecrated Bishop of Vermont at Montpelier on the 3d of June, Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey being the consecrator.

Two Spaniards were arrested in New Orleans Friday night, having in their possession gold bars of the value of $130,000, being the proceeds of a robbery in Mexico.

General Buchanan will make no further returns of the election in Louisiana until Congress takes action on the constitution.

General Horton, formerly of this city, is one of the delegates from New Orleans to the Chicago Convention.

The friends of the President throughout the country were jubilant over the result of the vote on the eleventh article on Saturday. At several cities one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event.

General Meade has agreed to pardon the young men from Greene county, Alabama, who were tried by military commission at Selma and sent off under guard, handcuffed, to the Dry Tortugas.

A trestle bridge one hundred feet long, on the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, was washed away Friday night. A land slide occurred on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad at Augusta, destroying a portion of the car shed and platform.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on Saturday unanimously adopted the report of the Special Committee of that body, in favor of Government aid in the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

There was much excitement in New York over the news from Washington, Saturday. The President's friends were jubilant. The Tribune, as a measure of prudence, took down a bulletin which had been posted, containing a list of Republicans who voted for acquittal, under the caption of "traitors." No public demonstration was made.

Six thousand dollars in gold was found on Friday by a laborer in an old building in Rebeker, formerly used as a bank.

A large pile of grass, saturated with oil, was found on fire in the cellar of a tenement house, Friday night, in New York. It was discovered just in time to prevent horrible consequences.

A frame house, while being moved in Sixty-second street, New York, fell upon four men, and killed one; the others were badly injured.

The railroad canvass in Oregon continues active. The charter election in Oregon city resulted in a majority for the Union ticket. The Democracy carried the last election.

There is considerable activity among the ship builders at Puget Sound.

Advices from Idaho state that the grasshoppers threaten great havoc. Reports from the mines are favorable, labor being in great demand.

The feeling in favor of confederation in British Columbia is represented as very strong. A reform party is organizing to that end.

Dates from Alaska are to April 30th. The weather was quite pleasant, and the health at Sitka good. There had been a good number of arrivals, and business was brisk.

Overland advices from Marsilian of the 9th inst. confirm the reported defeat of 2,000 revolutionists at Pendelton by 1,500 national troops and one Gatling gun. Three hundred rebels were killed and wounded, and six hundred captured. The staff officers were shot. Col. Cluzey, of the State troops, was killed. The General escaped. The revolution is a failure.

The customs receipts of Brownsville are likely to increase from $50,000 to $200,000 for the current year.

A soldier on guard at the barracks, at Atlanta, Ga., killed a negro servant of a sutler on Saturday evening.

The suit in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts against the Boston and Worcester Railroad to recover $100,000 for injuries received by E. B. Stone, of Natick, claiming $10,000 for personal injuries, resulted in the disagreement of the jury. It is said they stood nine for plaintiff and two for defendant.

The bail of ex-Collector Coffman, on trial before the United States Circuit Court in New York for alleged frauds on the revenue, surrendered him on Friday, and he was committed to the custody of the Marshal until new bonds could be furnished.

Novada papers announce that the Pintes of the Indian reservation have killed four Piute Indians who murdered the Pierson family in Smith's valley, Douglas county, last month.

A Galveston telegram says: The Bureau of Mexican intelligence, writing on the 12th inst., reports the arrival from Havana of three noted ex-Imperial officers. There was also a rumor Santa Anna was there in consultation, and a scene of spies from the Maximilian court was in his movements. Gen. McCook had left for New Orleans, to obtain an additional brigade.

The farmers of Texas report a blue in the last five months of 2,300 cattle by Mexicans and Indians.

The crop reports from Arkansas and West Tennessee are very encouraging. The corn is nearly knee high and in a good order. The cotton has a good stand, and is very promising.

A young man named Edwards, formerly of Georgia, was murdered by a carpenter called Texas McElroy at McKenzie, Tenn., Saturday, who shot him through the heart. The murderer escaped.

The Laclede racing association, whose spring meeting begins to-day, have decided to build an annual horse fair at their grounds near St. Louis, and appointed a committee to arrange a programme and premiums for the first fair to be held some time in June. They first fair to be held some time in June. They have also charged the name of the association to Lac-lede Fair Grounds. The name of the fair will be the "Great Mississippi Valley Horse Fair."

George Pomeroy, of New York, who some months since brought suit against Wm. H. Bonine, of St. Louis, for over a million dollars, has filed in the Circuit Court an amended petition reducing the amount claimed to six hundred thousand dollars.

Despatches from Knoxville, Tenn., deny the report of the arrest of Gen. Brownlow.

From reliable authority it is now understood the Georgia Legislature will be composed of three parties—Democrats, Radicals and Conservative Independents. The latter hold the balance of power, and their predilections thus far have been decidedly Democratic. Mr. Gordon and United States Attorney Fitch will probably receive the Democratic nomination for the United States Senatorship.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE

VOTE ON THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE

The President Declared "Not Guilty."

Defection of Republican Senators.

Strange Behavior of Senator Ross.

Adjournment of Court Till 26th Inst.

Scenes and Incidents in the Senate.

More Indignation than Despondency.

Stirring Address to Union Men of Missouri.

Investigation by the Managers of Alleged Corruption.

The New Party Movement.

Chief Justice Chase and the Presidency.

The People's Conservative Candidate.

Mr. Chase intends to be in the Field.

Senator Fowler an Original Impeacher.

Judge Kelley Produces the Record.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16, 1868—10:30 a. m.

The leading radical Senators have rallied the capitol and are now consulting. Time for they know of no change in the situation. Thirty-six are pledged to vote for conviction on the eleventh article. Some trifling something is unlooked for course within an hour the vote will be taken. Arrangements have been made by being all the sick Senators up. Senator Morton is present and nearly well.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial,

Washington, May 16, 1868—11:30 a. m.

The caucus is still in session. The probabilities are that the eleventh article will be put to vote first, and no change in the thirty-six votes is yet known.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16, 1868—12:40 p. m.

All turns on Ross's vote. The stories that he has agreed to go for acquittal have no positive foundation, though they are stated with great positiveness. He promised six different persons to go for conviction.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16, 1868—10:20 p. m.

The Senate has just agreed to take a vote on the Eleventh Article first by 28 yeas to 19 nays, Messrs. Conkling and Howard are in their seats. Grimes is absent. Ross, Willey and Van Winkle voted no and Wade aye.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

Washington, May 16, 1868—12:25.

Senator Grimes has just brought into the chamber. The Eleventh Article is probably lost by Ross's vote. Mr. Henderson voted not guilty. The voting on the Eleventh Article is going on. Mr. Anthony has voted guilty.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

Washington, May 16, 1868—12 m.

The vote on the Eleventh Article stood: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19. Of those regarded somewhat doubtful, Anthony, Sprague and Willey voted guilty, and Henderson and Ross not guilty.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16, 1868—12:45 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Williams to adjourn till the 26th inst., the Chief Justice ruled it not in order. The Senate refused to sustain Mr. Chase by yeas thirty-four; nays, twenty.

EIGHTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16, 1868—12:55 p. m.

The Senate has refused to agree to a motion by Henderson to adjourn till July 1st, all the ballots voting yes.

NINTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16, 1868—1 p. m.

The Senate has adjourned till Tuesday, 26th inst., by a vote of yeas, 32; nays, 22.

TENTH DISPATCH.

special dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16—2:45 p. m.

The Missouri delegation has prepared the following address to the Radical Union men of Missouri: "Impeachment has failed on one article, and the final result is in doubt, but the cause of loyalty, freedom and right has not failed, nor is it in doubt. The country looks anxiously to the patriots who stood by it in war. Be firm and united. Advance the Union standard to the front. Organize instantly and thoroughly. Spare neither time, labor nor means. Trust no doubtful men. You can thus help to convert disaster into victory, and out of being glory out of Missouri's humiliation. Do it. [Signed]

"C. D. DRAKE,	B. F. LOAN,
"C. A. NEWCOMB,	J. F. ROWLAND,
"WM. S. PRIEST,	J. McCULLOUGH,
"J. GRAHAM,	GEN. W. ANDERSON.

"Washington, D. C., May 16, 1868."

ELEVENTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 16—10 p. m.

There is far more indignation than despondency among Republicans to-night. The fact of having been sold out in the end known in its entire controversy or a shall of any denial. Last night thirty-six Senators were pledged to each other to vote for conviction on the eleventh article. The list did not include Grimes, Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull or Van Winkle. There was no doubt of carrying it. If Anthony, Sprague, Ross and Willey would declare their intentions to vote for it and all of these did. There had been no special doubt regarding the first two, except what arose from the gentlemen not having expressed their opinions freely. When asked, they stated their intentions freely, and were found to be for conviction. Willey and Ross pledged themselves making up the thirty-six. The result showed Willey to have disregarded his promise and Ross to have thus added it, and this violation caused the failure of impeachment. The Missouri men had some hope that when Henderson found that conviction on the eleventh article could be had by his vote, that he would give it, as he had practically assured the Missouri delegation he would, but he also failed to keep his promise. Morton has the indignation of Republicans is being vented on Ross and Henderson than any other. Grimes has openly opposed it from the first. Neither he nor Fessenden have spent their time in trying to influence Senators in the matter. Mr. Trumbull has followed their example. Henderson had canvassed thoroughly and knew that he could secure conviction on the eleventh.

All that is said for Ross by the President's friends is that they were sure of him, and all that Republicans know is that he deceived them grossly. To those newspaper men who have defended him from charges of being bought, but has constantly conveyed the impression, in unmistakable terms, that he thought Andrew Johnson guilty. On Wednesday evening Senator Ross said your correspondent in conversation on the avenue, in presence of Senator Cattell, that he should vote guilty on the first, second, third and eleventh articles, and on Thursday evening in the Senate chamber that he should vote for the first, second and third; that he thought there was something in the 8th, and that he had no doubt of the President's guilt as charged in the eleventh article, though no evidence had been admitted to prove it. Later in the same evening he marked himself down on a list Senators were making up as for the first, second, third and eleventh.

Fowler and Ross are classed together in the reasons which influenced them, and the managers are to investigate the astounding charges freely made on all sides, and it is just to them freely made on all sides, and it is just to them both not to give these currency unless proved true. The Democrats are making charges against Henderson, and those also will go to the managers.

The day in the city has been one of very unusual excitement. All places of public resort were crowded immediately after breakfast. At midnight the result of the caucus last evening was known at all the hotels, and the names of the thirty-six pledged for conviction. The first story in the city, and heard in all parts at a very early hour, was that Mr. Ross had resolved to vote for acquittal. Senators were at the capitol two hours earlier than usual, and the House was nearly all present at ten o'clock. Senators held a caucus in the President's room, which lasted till after eleven o'clock. A Senator was sent to talk with Ross, and reported that the stories regarding him must be unfounded, and Willey was as sure as any one; so it was resolved to take a vote, and to place the eleventh article first.

The Senate was called to order at 11:30, and the bill admitting Arkansas was reported from the Judiciary Committee. At noon the Court was opened. The galleries were crowded and perfectly still. The House was notified and nearly every member, together with delegations from the Southern States, came in upon the floor of the Senate. The managers were all at their places and all of the President's counsel, except Mr. Curtis. The Chief Justice was very much agitated and continued so throughout.

A motion was made to proceed at once to vote as ordered by the Senate, when Senator Fessenden rose in his place and suggested a postponement of the vote for half an hour, by which time Senator Grimes would be present. At this moment, however, Senator Grimes looking pale and feeble came into the door to the right of the Chief Justice and took a seat there.

On placing the eleventh article first the vote was intently watched, as it was to some degree a test, and when Ross and Willey, upon whose votes conviction depended, voted against bringing it forward, many gave up the case as lost. Those who knew Willey, at least, would keep no promise were not much troubled by the vote, it being carried by 34 to 18. The Secretary was directed to read the eleventh article first, and the Senate proceeded to vote upon it.

The Chief Justice called each Senator in succession, beginning as follows: "Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of high misdemeanor as charged in this article?" Mr. Anthony rose when called and responded guilty. The galleries had been in suspense regarding his vote, and a well defined exclamation of relief ran over them at his response. Of the doubtful ones, Fowler next received the greatest attention. He rose, held on to his desk, was greatly embarrassed, and when he had responded, the Chief Justice was obliged to ask him which way he had voted. Henderson voted in a very spiteful and bitter manner, "not guilty." Sprague's drilled "guilty" made a great impression throughout the chamber, and the Chief Justice appeared exceedingly annoyed.

The best thing in connection with the whole thing for Ross is the fact that all concurred in the opinion that he seemed to feel his shame. All knew he was not voting as he conscientiously believed and had declared himself. Willey followed him within a few moments, and when he had voted all curiosity was ended and the result known.

As soon as the failure on this article was announced, Mr. Williams offered the caucus resolution to adjourn till the 26th inst. The Chief Justice taking the part of those who wished to force the Senate to a vote decided such a motion out of order. This the Senate overruled by 30 to 22. Mr. Sprague again voting against Mr. Chase. Finally the chief announced till the 26th, by 32 to 21.

After the adjournment of the Court, the Senate had a spicy debate over the House resolution to adjourn over the Chicago Convention, in which Henderson took a remark of Mr. Sumner that the President had been acquitted by one vote, to himself, and replied at some length, endeavoring to explain his position. The Senate finally refused to take recess.

In the House the managers, on motion of Mr. Bingham, were empowered to investigate all matters pertaining to the trial, and their investigation will go forward at once.

After adjournment a large number of Democrats and others of the President's friends, together with many notorious rebels, flocked to the White House, and the most hilarious reception of the season was had in the rooms which were thrown open to all comers. Washington rebels are out on all sides to-night talking in the style that used to be heard after Union victories.

TWELFTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, May 17, 1868.

The city has been alive for several days with reports concerning the movement for the formation of a new party, with Chief Justice at its head. The cousins of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull and Henderson has been generally referred to that movement—in fact, contended by the shape they expected it to take. It can be stated that some of those Republican papers which have taken the position that in the minds of several prominent Senators, Senator Wade stood directly in the way of impeachment, have over-estimated that difficulty, and his prominence in connection with the future of the party has united several of those who do not like him in the new party move. So far as known, the first positive declaration of the Chief Justice in this matter was made on Thursday of last week to a committee from a Democratic organization in Philadelphia. The committee consisted of John Welsh, the Democratic candidate against Judge Kelley, and Assessor Frazier, a former Republican, who went into the Philadelphia Convention, subsequently "swung round the circle" with Johnson, and has since acted with the Democrats. They arrived in the city on Wednesday and next day obtained an interview with Mr. Chase, when Frazier said:

"Mr. Chief Justice: We have called upon you as members of the Citizens' Conservative Association of Pennsylvania, of which Ex-Governor Johnston is President, for the purpose of consulting you in reference to the use of your name as the People's Conservative candidate for the Presidency. We believe, sir, that the mass of the American people are now looking to you as the man who is to lead us out of the great difficulties we are now in. The American people are now instinctively turning to you, that you may lead them to peace and national prosperity. We believe, Mr. Chief Justice, that with you as the standard bearer of all the people now in opposition to the radically revolutionary measures of the Republican party, we can sweep the country from ocean to ocean. We hope, sir, you will give this matter your favorable consideration, and will soon come to see that you can serve your country much more efficiently as President of the United States than in the office you now fill with so much dignity and ability."

To this the Chief Justice replied substantially as follows: "Gentlemen: I am personally gratified to meet you and make your acquaintance; nor am I less gratified for the kind feeling you express for me. But I must frankly say to you my position as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court forbids my entering in politics, and I am thus debarred, very properly so, from mingling in the politics of the day. But Chief Justice as I am, I feel I am the servant of the people, and should they call me to provide for four years over the destiny of our country, I doubtless would feel it my duty to comply. Understand me: I am no candidate for the office—an office that at best is anything but agreeable, and that at present is especially vexatious and annoying."

To this the Committee replied: "But, Mr. Chief Justice, although you are not a candidate for the Presidency, and are doubtless averse to assuming so great a responsibility; yet, sir, if the people turn to you, as they certainly will, as their great deliverer, do you not feel that it would be your duty to help them? What we now want is peace and prosperity, a complete and permanent reconstruction of the South, for until we have the South restored, we can have no peace. Until we have accomplished a complete restoration of the States of the South the business interests of the country will continue disorganized and financial ruin will sooner or later be our doom."

The Chief Justice replied briefly that he was in the hands of the people. Although not desiring the Presidency, yet if the people called him to serve them in a higher and more arduous sphere, he would doubtless comply. He felt—perhaps no man more keenly—the deplorable condition of the country, and if there was anything he could do to restore confidence, to bring peace with all its blessings, and calm the passions of the people, that he would freely do.

The Committee, after an hour's interview, left expressing themselves as very highly pleased. They soon after called upon Senators Doolittle, Dixon, Norton and others, and consulted upon taking immediate steps to consolidate the conservative elements of the country upon the Chief Justice for the Presidency.

In this connection, it may be stated that some ten days since the Chief Justice stated to prominent Ohio politicians and ex-members of Congress that he intended to run as the Democratic candidate, provided he could secure a platform which would suit his views, but that if such Democrats as Seymour and Pendleton impressed their extreme views on it, he should then give up any design of working with that party, and run as an independent candidate.

Senator Fowler's Position.

The great embarrassment of Senator Fowler when he rose in his seat yesterday to vote on the Eleventh Article was, it seems, a matter of general remark in all parts of the house. Even by those around him he was understood to vote guilty and many of his friends believe for the moment he did so intend to vote.

Mr. Fowler's Record.

This morning the following appears regarding the course he took in January last in urging impeachment in the meeting of the Union Congressional Committee:

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 16, 1868.—A meeting of the Union Congressional Committee was held at the house of its Chairman, Senator Morgan, this evening. Present, Senators Morgan, Morrill, Trumbull, Ferry, Corbett, and Fowler, and Representatives Schenck, Ames, Kelley, Broomall, Eliz. Coburn, Hopkins, Hubbard, Wisdom and Cooke. Senator Morgan in the chair, Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary. General Schenck presented a report from the Executive Committee, which was adopted. Interesting and earnest remarks were made by Gen. Schenck, Senators Corbett, Chandler, Thayer, Fowler, Ferry and Wade, Representatives Eliz. Kelley, Wisdom and Hopkins.

Extract from Minutes of Committee.

In the course of his remarks, Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, said he was in favor of the first article reported to Mr. Johnson by any of the speakers who had preceded him, and referred to the history of impeachment, and entered into an argument to demonstrate that the power of impeachment was lodged in the hands of congress for the swift purge of the Executive of the corrupt influence of so many of them which he said would be destructive of the liberties of the people if left in their private hands. He opposed this body by saying that the Constitution of the United States was the law of the land for the enforcement and indictment of which the House of Representatives was the grand jury, and the Senate the court, and that he had no right to add to the duties of either. He said they may, he was informed, have to go to the country on the issue of impeachment, and he was willing to do so. He was opposed to Mr. Stevens's article, and to the articles reported by Boutwell, of Vermont, Hendricks and Logan, of Illinois, Wilson, of Iowa, Williams, of Oregon, Moore, of Pennsylvania, Malie, and Nye.

Mr. Fowler had had enough experience in impeachment to know that it would be a long, tedious affair, and that it was useless to oppose it for a week, a day, or an hour. He was willing to go on with it, and to stay with it to the end, if necessary, and he would say to the country that it was his judgment that the charges were sufficiently grave to justify the House in impeaching the President, and that the Senate was bound to convict and remove him from office, and he would be willing to stand or fall by his judgment in passing on the articles of impeachment. He said that he had not been pending, there is little doubt that the new Cabinet would long since have been declared, composed of the most distinguished and eminent men of the country. It should not, therefore, create surprise if a thorough change shall be made in the completion of political affairs. If these things should be realized, it will remain for the Senate, in view of the probable defeat of the remaining articles of impeachment on the 26th inst., to accept or reject what, if offered and accepted in good faith, must soon lead to restoration of the Union and peace and prosperity of the country. It is not true that President Johnson has indicated the precise party character of the contemplated Cabinet appointments, further than that they shall be men of eminent abilities, such as to inspire the confidence and respect of the entire country.

A DOUBTFUL RUMOR.

A report has been in circulation to-day that General Grant has written a letter declaring that he will not accept the nomination for the Presidency on a platform of general negro suffrage, but after careful inquiry it cannot be verified. Republican members say there is no truth whatever in the rumor.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The impeachment managers will commence to-morrow an inquiry as to the alleged improper or corrupt means used to induce the Senate to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeachment.

UNTRUE.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Chief Justice Chase called yesterday on President Johnson to congratulate him on the result of the Senate's vote on the eleventh impeachment article.

BRECKINRIDGE.

A letter from Paris states that John C. Breckinridge has returned to that city from the Holy Land, and will soon leave for Quebec.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Situation in South America.

Tobacco Tax Passed by Zolverein.

South America.

LONDON, May 16.—Advices from Rio Janiero to April 24th are received by the Brazilian mail steamer at Lisbon. Some changes have taken place in the Brazilian Cabinet. Senor Albuquerque has retired from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and was succeeded by Senor Sousa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Senor Aldino has been appointed Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington. The latest advices from Paraguay are that Humaita has been shelled by the allied batteries, and the assault is now being made by the army under the Marquis De Caxias. Two Paraguayan gunboats had been sunk by the Brazilian batteries above Humaita.

The Zolverein.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Zolverein Diet, in session here, has passed an act levying a tobacco tax, which includes an excise of six thalers per acre of land under cultivation, and a duty of six thalers per one hundred pounds weight on production.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

Daring Burglary—Brutal Treatment of a Little Girl—Escape of the Burglars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, May 16, 1868.

The house of William Fowler was entered by burglars this morning, between two and four o'clock, and ransacked and robbed of a small sum of money. The burglars entered by the kitchen window, passed up stairs, unfastening the rooms and fastening the doors behind them, thus securing Mr. and Mrs. Fowler in a bedroom down stairs. Up stairs they passed into the sleeping room of two daughters of the family, aged sixteen and eleven. The youngest was awakened by the noise and had got up, when she was seized by the neck, dragged down stairs and strangled till she became perfectly helpless. This morning her neck was much swollen, showing the imprint of the villain's fingers. The other girl was wakened, but remained quiet and was not disturbed by the ruffian, who remained in the room as a guard while the other ruffian ransacked the rooms. A young son of Mr. Fowler was awakened by the noise, but he jumped out upon the roof of the kitchen and slid down into the back yard, ran into the street and gave the alarm. The burglars became alarmed by the boy's outcry, when they made their escape by the front door. Mr. Fowler and wife were awakened by the struggles of the young girl while in the hands of the ruffian, but supposing the noise was caused by rats, remained in bed until aroused by the cries of the boy in the street. The oldest girl says she recognized the robber left to guard her, and says he is a citizen of the place. No arrests have been made.

Grand Lodge of I. O. of F., and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.

The order of Odd-Fellowship is supposed to have originated in England about 1750, as James Montgomery, a Scotchman, in a letter to a friend, says that they were a society of mechanics. However, after a convention held in Manchester in 1815, they became thoroughly reconstructed the order, and assumed the name of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, by withdrawing from the old body. The order was established in the United States in 1802, at Baltimore, by Thomas Wildey. The highest body in Odd Fellowship is "encampment." It is a high moral and charitable institution, and exerts much influence upon public morals. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will open its session in this city to-morrow, and the Grand Encampment on Tuesday. Grand Officers are all present in the city.

Grand Lodge.—Grand Master, M. W. G. M., Peter E. Shaffer; R. W. D. G. M., Wm. Curtis, R. W. G. Sec.; Francis M. Rex, W. G. Conductor.

Grand Encampment.—Grand Patriarch, M. E. G. H. Priest; Samuel S. Foster, R. W. G. S. Warden; James A. Rhodes, R. W. G. J. Warden; Wm. Curtis, R. W. G. Scribe; William Curtis, R. W. G. Scribe.

DISORDERLY ON A STREET CAR.—Friday evening William Barry, James Fuller and Thomas McCormack got on car No. 1 of the Citizens' Passenger Railway to go to Lawrenceville. They were drunk and on getting into the car conducted themselves in a very unbecoming manner. The conductor, Robert Crawford, told them to behave, but this only increased their obscenity of conversation. They attempted to fight with the car, and Mr. Crawford, as soon as he got time, made the information. The parties, who are regarded as hard characters, were arrested and committed upon payment of a fine of one dollar and costs.

CORN PLANTING.—The farmers and gardeners in this vicinity are apprehensive that they will not be able to get their corn in the ground before the present cold spell is all. Very little corn has yet been planted, and that which has been sown will be injured in consequence of the continued wet weather. The season has been one of the most backward, for several years. Ross said that was right, except the eighth. Pomeroy then drew a line around the eighth, and Ross then said he would stand by the rest. This he repeated at Pomeroy's house at six o'clock in the evening of Friday. At ten o'clock Dan Voorhees offered to bet one thousand dollars that Ross would not vote to convict on any article, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. Ross went to the White House. He is reported to have said he could not remain in the Republican party and that it was of no consequence to him whether he returned to Kansas or not.

Fowler's course is as inexplicable as that of Ross. He has grossly failed in any of the functions in denouncing the President and urging impeachment, and his record in the matter has been in part made up here to-day. Nothing was known here of Sumner's having suppressing his letter to the Missouri delegation and substituting another after the press of the country had the first in type, until the western papers arrived to-day. This has added to the feeling of bitterness in the denunciation.

The Objects of the Managers' Investigation.

The investigation of the managers has two objects. If it is found that the President has been a party to the use of corrupt means to secure his acquit al a new article of impeachment charging the facts as found will probably be brought in. On the other hand, if say Senators are proved to have been thus influenced in their votes, a demand will be at once made at the bar of the Senate for their expulsion. The Presidential party will thus be relieved from the institution of this inquiry. When it was first proposed the *Intelligencer* denounced it in the following terms:

"No witness is bound to answer the questions propounded by these managers. They are not charged with any crime. They have no right or authority to ask any man any question, but all the powers which inhere in witnesses under the existing constitution of the United States would fail to authorize them to require any person to insult the Senate Court by answering questions which recognized a doubt of the purity or competence of its constitutional judges. Will they, if in the duty of the Senate, subpœna citizen who may be thus impertinently interrogated for the purpose of the Senate Court to refuse to take part in the contempt, to despise the pretended authority of these gentlemen called Butlers, Binghams and Logans, and to defy them—yes, to defy the House of Representatives should undertake to outrage him by attempting expulsion. The Senate must in such case protect him or abjectly lie down at the feet of the House."

The managers hold their first meeting to-morrow for the examination of witnesses, of whom a large number will be summoned in the morning, and the main facts to which it is supposed they will testify are already known to the managers. They are of a character as almost to exceed belief, and yet so circumstantial as to give them much weight with those to whom they have been detailed.

The Chicago Convention.

Judge Bingham will not go to Chicago as a delegate, but will be in the pending investigation without recess. Many members of both Houses have already left and a number more expect to follow to-morrow morning.

Bridging the Ohio.

Governor Morton expects to call up for consideration in the Senate to-morrow, the subject of bridges over the Ohio river. He has been investigating the matter at considerable length, and will oppose legislating the construction of any bridge with a less span than five hundred feet. Bills for bridges at Newport and Parkersburg will still pending in the Senate, and will probably be so amended as to require a central span of at least five hundred feet.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.—The June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, will commence on this day two weeks.

MAYOR'S COURT.—At the Mayor's Court on Sunday morning. Deputy Mayor Butler presiding, eleven cases were heard and disposed of. Of this number five were discharged. The remainder either paid the fines imposed or were committed.

GYPSIES.—For some time past a crowd of forlorn gypsies, about thirty in number, have been camped on the commons near Hoop's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are very quiet and harm no one unless they are molested.

THE FOURTH STREET SEWER.—The Street Committee have adopted the plan for the Fourth street sewer prepared by Mr. Moore, the Register. The sewer, which is to run from Market street to the Wood street sewer, will be five hundred and twenty-two feet in length and oval or egg shape.

BURIED YESTERDAY.—Robert C. Brown, the carpenter who died from injuries received at the Fort Pitt Works on Thursday last, by being caught in the belt and drawn over the shaft about fifty times, was buried from his late residence, No. 62 Pike street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

FELL FROM A LADDER.—On Saturday morning a young man named Woods, employed at the grocery store of E. M. Jenkins, at North alley and Federal street, Allegheny City, fell from a ladder on which he was standing and seriously injured himself, both externally and internally.

THE HAND STREET BRIDGE FOOTWALK.—Workmen are engaged widening the footwalk on the upper side of the Hand Street Bridge, the preparations for which were made last Fall. The walk will be two feet inches wider, when completed, than it is now, and the improvement, which is a very important one, will be finished as soon as possible, and will, no doubt, be fully appreciated by all who have occasion to travel on it.

INTERFERING WITH A POLICE OFFICER.—Robt. Richmond was before Deputy Mayor Butler on Sunday morning, charged with interfering with a police officer while in the discharge of his duty. It appears that Richmond obstructed and interfered with officer Wm. J. Irish, of the Mayor's police, on Saturday night, while the latter was making an arrest. Richmond was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, in default of which he was committed to jail for thirty days.

RUNAWAY ON LIBERTY STREET.—The horses of a carriage that had been left standing in front of 8 Love on Liberty street, took frights, on Saturday afternoon, at a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and ran off. There was no person in the carriage at the time, but it contained several baskets filled with marketing. These were thrown in every direction as the carriage was forced for, and the contents scattered over the street. The runaway horses were captured at the corner of St. Clair street. The carriage was not damaged but the marketing was more or less destroyed.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—On Friday afternoon, John Hivsley, a carpenter in the employ of Edward Binday, in the Eighth ward, met with a serious accident while engaged at work on the roof of a house on Logan street. He was standing on a scaffold in front of the house, and while moving about stepped upon a board which gave way, and he fell to the ground, a distance of about forty feet, falling on a pile of bricks. He sustained a fracture of the pelvis, and several severe contusions on the head. Dr. Walters attended him at his home on Pennsylvania avenue.

NEGRO SHOT AT EAST LIBERTY.—A negro, named George Shaffer, while prowling around the depot camp at Roup's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, was shot through the left hand by a ball from a pistol. He was passing along the old Seventh street road, and when walking by a high fence he was shot, as stated. It is supposed that the pistol was fired by one of the Gipsy camp. Shaffer was taken into the office of Dr. F. D. Perchment, where his injuries were attended. The ball entered the back of the hand and passed entirely through, fracturing nearly all of the bones. Officers Searight and Brock charge of Shaffer and conveyed him to his home.

The Attempted Outrage at East Liberty—Arrest and Committal of the Negro.

On Saturday morning, officers Scott and Irwin, of the Mayor's police, arrested a young negro man who gave his name as Frank Polomon, on suspicion of being the party who attempted to outrage the person of Miss Irwin, at East Liberty, on Wednesday evening. It will be remembered that after the villain was foiled in his designs, he fled. The officers were put upon his tracks, and on Saturday morning the officers mentioned saw Solomon coming up the Allegheny river near the Hand street bridge. They accosted him, and as the description suited him exactly they took him into custody. He was taken to the lock-up and the young lady sent for. On arriving at the lock-up, she at once identified Solomon as her assailant, and accordingly made information against him, charging him with assault and battery with felonious intent. The accused had a hearing and was committed to jail in default of bail, to await trial at the next session of Court.

Our Water Supply.

The necessity of drawing our supplies of water at a point on the Allegheny river far above the present location, so as to secure greater purity, has long been acknowledged, and the subject has excited considerable attention, not only among citizens, but also in Councils. Now that our water facilities are about to be greatly enlarged, so as to accommodate the new territory added by consolidation, the subject of securing a higher location for a water works has been revived, and on Saturday the Water Committee of Councils accompanied by City Engineer Mr. Moore, the Water Assessor, Captain Wright, and others, visited Pumping Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the purpose of examining the ground, with a view to locating a water works and basin in that vicinity. This point is about twelve miles above the city, and opposite the mouth of Deer creek. The gentlemen spent several hours in looking over the places, going up the creek several miles to examine other points, probably as high as the mouth of the Kisk

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

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Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE Ohio Legislature may now go home. The Democratic majority have been holding off for a month to put a true blue in Mr. WADE's place. They have been disappointed, and it is just possible that their joy over the verdict of acquittal is slightly qualified.

BOTH Houses of Congress continue in session, the Senate having refused to agree to the proposition to adjourn over till after the Chicago Convention. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was pending in the Senate at the time of adjournment Saturday, and its prompt passage may be expected.

We are engaged in a war against multitudinous and formidable corruptions, and we want no doubters in our ranks. In such a contest we must have an unconditional and determined party or success is impossible.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

We venture to suggest that we "want" and must have "in our ranks" as many as will vote the Republican ticket, or if voters we have no surplus, and no sincere well-wisher of the Republican party will do anything to drive a single voter away. Failure to convict President JOHNSON was a disappointment, but failure to elect a Republican President would be a calamity.

Our Washington specials give the reader a vivid idea of the scenes in Washington prior to, pending and subsequent to the vote on the Eleventh Article. The course of Senator ROSS, of Kansas, will excite indignation in the breast of every honorable man. The steps taken by the House of Representatives with the view to a thorough investigation into the influences brought to bear, especially considering the way the Kansas Senator deserted everybody except the President's aide, are eminently proper.

THE Philadelphia Union League have called a meeting to take steps to secure the nomination of good men for local offices, on which subject much interest is felt in that city. Our party there was defeated last fall, on account of the character of its nominations, and the League, as an influential organization to a large extent responsible for the character of the nominations, has felt it to be its duty to exert its influence to place none but good men on the ticket. The complaint is not confined to Philadelphia, and we hope the leading Republicans wherever the evil exists, will follow the example of the League.

IT is singular the way Senators sometimes change. Senator ROSS appears to have changed on the question of the President's guilt in a twinkling—even in the night time. Senator FOWLER, of Tennessee, at the outset, was the most cantankerous of all the impeachers, and before the impeachment resolution openly proposed to censure the House of Representatives for not acting more promptly, averring that the blood of Union men in the South would be on their heads if ANDREW JOHNSON was not ousted. Before the trial had progressed far a change came over him, and in the end he voted to acquit. Let the investigation go ahead!

In the first place, a verdict of conviction would have the effect to unite and consolidate the Republican party, and in the second place it would put the party in the field with the best ticket that could be nominated. In short, it would be the strongest party in the country, and would command the confidence of the people. Even the leading Democratic organs admit that there is no party in the country so well calculated to restore peace and prosperity and good government as the Republican party.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

We are glad the *Inquirer* has changed its tone. It was only a short time ago that it was of the opinion that acquittal would insure the overthrow of the Republican party.

We took occasion to dissent from the opinion then, and we take pleasure in recording the change that has taken place in the mind of our contemporary.

The Republican party has had its Bull Runs and Chickamaugas, and survived them to go forth to win victory on victory. Acquittal will be but temporary in its influence—and we are not yet persuaded that it will not prove a blessing in giving the party new determination. The best basis ground for such a belief in the following view of the case:

Another consequence of acquittal would be an intensification among the Conservatives in the country, discussion, and unanimity of the Democratic party. In short, it would give the Democratic party the organization and discipline and that esprit de corps which it has not exhibited as a party since the days of Jackson. It would become a party of principle and union instead of an organization of spoils.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?

The acquittal of the President will have a depressing influence on Southern Union minds. The apprehensions prevalent throughout the South are well based. Borne down to the lowest point of endurance, any new weight will be severely felt by the people of that unfortunate section. To the peace and prosperity of that portion of our country, ANDREW JOHNSON, almost from the day he came into the Presidential office, has been an obstruction, and a worker of incalculable injury. The people there have little strength to bear new trials. Notwithstanding the obstructions which reconstruction has encountered at every step, it has made such progress that with the different branches of the Government harmoniously co-operating to secure to consummate the work in the speediest time practicable, the South would enter immediately on a new career, and every part of the Union would be correspondingly affected.

Now the question is, what will President JOHNSON do? It is not an idle question. For some days past there have been rumors about his good intentions, some of them going so far as to state that it was his purpose, if acquitted, to revise his policy, bring it into harmony with Congress, and select a new Cabinet to carry out those good intentions. We wish we could credit these reports. We can see how, with almost any other man, we might expect something of this kind. It is said that these assurances were given to Messrs. THURMAN and FESSENDEN, and perhaps other Senators who voted to acquit, and that they were thereby influenced in framing their verdict. If reasons not more objectionable than these influenced Senators, and if they are not disappointed in the end, many will be inclined to regard their course with some abatement of present disfavor.

Mr. JOHNSON has it in his power, in the remaining ten months of his term, to nullify the verdict which his past course has deserved. On its course, consequences of the greatest moment depend, not of a person of mere character merely, but relating to the immediate and future welfare of the country. The question which more than any other is in the months of the people, is what will the President do? The answer, in with himself, and it will be waited for with an interest scarcely second to that which was felt in the result of the trial.

THE VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT—ACQUITTAL ON ELEVENTH ARTICLE—DEFEATED, NOT DISMAYED.

The vote taken by the Senate sitting as the Court of Impeachment, on Saturday, on the eleventh article of impeachment, has determined as a legal question the guilt or innocence of President JOHNSON. Whilst the vote upon the remaining ten articles has been postponed until the 26th, it is not supposed that the result will vary from that of the vote already taken. To us the result was not altogether a surprise. We believed that ANDREW JOHNSON had committed high crimes and misdemeanors; that he with deliberation and corrupt intent had interposed the functions of his great office to prevent the accomplishment of the will of the loyal people in regard to the settlement of our internal concerns; that with equally corrupt motives he had labored in his official capacity to secure to conquered rebels the rights they had forfeited, and to scatter the fruits of victory which the loyal people had sacrificed so much to secure.

For these, among other reasons, we, in common with the great body of the loyal people, demanded that ANDREW JOHNSON should be impeached. At the same time we were anxious that he should have a fair and an impartial trial; that he should have the assistance of the foremost legal talent in the country; that no doubtful testimony should be admitted against him, and that the rules of evidence recognized in all courts of law should be fairly construed, whether favorable or otherwise to his cause; that the Senators sitting as his judges should be governed by pure consciences, mindful of the solemn obligations of their oaths, and determined to render even and exact justice to the country and the accused; and, generally, that the trial should be so conducted that, however it might result, no shadow of suspicion might fall upon the integrity of Senators, and that no stain of dishonor might attach to the American character. We were equally anxious that when the civilized world and posterity should read the record of the trial, no occasion would be found to reproach us as an upright and just-dealing people.

How far these hopes have been realized is a fair subject for inquiry. We believe that during the entire trial, not one act of injustice was done to the accused; but that on the contrary the rulings of the Court were in a somewhat extraordinary manner favorable to him, more so, indeed, than would have been the case had he been arraigned on indictment before any criminal Court in the nation. We believe that the case upon the part of the people was fairly and temperately presented; that the testimony was clear and convincing beyond shadow of doubt; that the guilt of the accused was unquestionably established; and that the verdict, to be in accordance with the law and the facts, should have been for conviction.

Entertaining these views we were confident that the President would be found guilty and removed from office, until we were informed of the events which transpired last Monday and subsequently to the adjournment of that day. Those events were of such a character as to embarrass if not materially change the situation in the court. The people were confident of conviction because their cause was a just one, and it was but natural that what was regarded as the defection of some of the Republican Senators should excite unusual feeling and discussion. The motives in which such feelings originated and the effect they probably exercised need not now be discussed.

Notwithstanding the events of the week, it was not without hope in the country's final triumph that the Court of Impeachment convened on Saturday to vote upon the guilt or innocence of the President. Our dispatches from Washington informs us that on Friday night *thirty-six* Senators, constituting the requisite two-thirds, had announced themselves in favor of conviction on the eleventh article. When the vote was taken Senator ROSS, of Kansas, betrayed his promise and voted for acquittal. The vote stood thirty-five guilty, nineteen not guilty, and the President was declared acquitted on the eleventh article.

As to the motives by which certain Republicans were actuated a great deal might be said. As a matter of conscience they will have to account to another tribunal; as a matter of public duty they will have to answer to the people. There is, however, grave reason to suspect that corrupt means were employed to secure the President's acquittal; but as the House has ordered an investigation it would be improper in a matter involving such high considerations to attempt to mould public sentiment before the result of the investigation has been developed.

The result of impeachment is not without compensation to the country. Although the legal result is the naked acquittal of the President, which will probably secure him in his office to the end of his term, his moral guilt, and his unfitness for his office have been very clearly established. The President can take no encouragement to himself to continue in his mad career; but he must, if he has any prudence left, take solemn warning from the trial that a repetition of the acts for which he has been grieved would, most undoubtedly, end in a second impeachment, resulting in his removal from office. His acquittal is a barren victory through the forms of law; but to the people a most substantial victory through moral forces, which will in the end yield abundant fruit if properly appreciated. It is not without question either that the moral victory of the people will not be more substantial than the legal victory would have been had conviction followed the public voice. In the latter case conviction would be charged by many as the natural result of outside pressure, and not of a conscientious judgment. In the former, legal conviction has failed by one vote only less than two-thirds, under circumstances of most doubtful character, which, if made manifest by investigation, will not only more conclusively prove the President guilty of the acts charged in the articles of impeachment, but of the still grosser offense of securing acquittal by employment of corrupt means.

The impeachment trial had one feature which should ever be remembered by the people—we mean the gross partizanship of the Democratic Senators. They had prejudged the cause of the people long before they were sworn to judge it according to the law and the facts. Every vote cast by them during the trial was a partizan vote, without reference to either law or fact—in fulfillment of their previously expressed intent to acquit the President. In our spirit they set in the trial of the cause, and in that spirit, in the form of law and under the obligations of an oath, have they cast their votes for acquittal.

After a careful consideration of this important event, we can see no occasion for discouragement to the Republican party. In addition to our country's interests we have endeavored to remove an incubus that obstructed the wise measures intended for the nation's relief. Our failure to do so is of worst but partial. President JOHNSON, if he has any wisdom, must henceforth, in order to retain power and discretion. Whilst we believe we have not killed the snake we believe we have scotched it, and that the moral result will deter Senators will deter ANDREW JOHNSON from carrying out his high-handed acts from carrying out his high-handed acts from carrying out his high-handed acts

...e Daily Commercial

FROM CHICAGO.

City and the World--General Conference of M. E. Church--The Adjournment Southward--Delegates--The Composition of the Conference--Interesting Proceedings.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

Chicago, May 16, 1868.

...is probable that you have heard of this ... If you have not it certainly is not its ... True, it is not "a city set on a hill," ... is just as true that it "cannot be hid." ... one expects to put its light under a bushel ... to raise it on as lofty a "candlestick" as ... able that it may light the whole world. ... world is evidently bounded on the North ... Chicago, on the South by the "Garden City," ... the West by the "great railroad centre" and ... the East by the "head of lake navigation" ... all which is Chicago--Chicago itself being ... sufficiently in the world to have a place on ... rich to rent and spend itself. And spend ... off it does, and well, and must, as long as ... mer can be had and ground can be ... of from the waters and swamp grass on ... lots erect small frame tenements, on piles ... otherwise, whose gable ends in every possible ... style or no style of architecture shall front ... long, parementless lane, fowing with barely ... slush, unnamed stench, or, more preferably, aromas.

And now, it is said by gentlemen of repute of veracity, that for more than two weeks the rather here has been "admirable" spring and cold--so that is what in your city is ... sweet and balmy month of May, there has ... and still is abominable necessity for overcoats ... umbrellas. This morning we had a slight ... hange for the better, namely, the clouds have ... g become weary of sending the rains down ... m a distance just concluded to settle down all ... once and envelope man and beast and buildings in their moist mistiness, and thus men called and talked for a season, and were in a measure concealed in the clouds. But now, at a little past high noon, we thankfully record the fact that the sun has struggled with so much success against this clouded mist, as to cast ... and shadows over the way, and there is really a prospect, if no sad relapse takes place, that ... y and with the consent of the lake winds and ... r opposing forces, something like respectable weather may be enjoyed by the denizens of Chicago, both resident and visiting.

Leaving these dregsord of these great topics, which are the common places of social life, we proceed to other matters. Upon our arrival in this city our course led us to the Methodist church block, and into the audience room of the Clark Street Methodist Church. This audience room is arranged in the manner of an amphitheater, with very wide and ample gallery, and is capable of seating perhaps a thousand people. We found the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in session, and at that hour engaged in receiving and recording the votes of a few members who had been absent when the question was finally taken on the concession of the Missouri Conference delegates. A very large majority had voted for their admission after their very protracted difficulties, many of them, perhaps, still rather of the opinion that legally they were not entitled to such admission, but thinking that in the present state of the church and civil affairs in the South and throughout the country it was better (as the vote showed it did) to waive a point of law. This course it was thought can do no harm, while the refusal to admit might possibly be very damaging to the interests of the church. The fact is that the peculiar position of the colored man gives him a vantage ground over even his white brother, so that he stands a good chance of having even more facilities on his account than would ... likely be settled in a different manner if only the other case was involved, and his chances in this direction greatly improve if an agitation and discussion can be obviated.

It is hardly necessary to say that the General Conference is composed of a large number of the choice men of the eight thousand Methodist ministers of the M. E. Church. You will perhaps seldom see a body of men of the same number of a finer physique, a nobler "manly presence," and perhaps for culture and intellectual force, if we are to judge from the appearance which this body presents and the remarks we hear, and their manner in transacting business, there are no assemblies superior.

All the Bishops are more fine. Age is telling upon the noble frames of the venerable Bishop Morris, but the love of the ministry of the church has not "waxed dim," as was proved by the hearty applause which rang through the church when it took the chair to preside during the ...sidation of Rev. W. M. Pinsbon. Bishop Baker had been detained for a time by sickness, but is now here and upon the platform.

The business of the session is proceeding with unusual closeness, and at the rate the list of adjournment must be somewhere in the month of June. It is generally, however, when the novelty of the situation is over, and the fever for speech making has subsided, that business will move on more rapidly, and an earlier period for adjournment be arrived at.

The question of the admission of the Missouri and Southern Conference occupied much more time and attention than was anticipated, and many of those who had been connected by ... ties which interfered with the obtaining of the requisite majorities for the minutes of the standing committees, so that they also are sorry for their having accomplished their work.

The telegraph will have notified you of the whereabouts and non-action proposed by Dr. C. Hague, of New England, editor of *Zion Herald*, in relation to the impeachment trial, and the appointing of an hour for prayer for the Senators. It was introduced just at the close of the session, and fell like a bomb-shell into the Conference. It was finally at a late settlement. Wise and grave men deprecated the introduction of the subject at this time, and feared that the proposition was of too partisan a nature, while others thought it a most opportune and appropriate measure. The original preamble and resolutions were tabled, as were also various modifications of them, and the Conference adjourned with the idea that the matter had been disposed of wholly. But not so. On Thursday after the reception of the foreign delegations Bishop Simpson stated that the session of yesterday was liable to be misconstrued or misrepresented, and in order to prevent it he suggested the adopting of the following paper, which was adopted without debate:

WHEREAS, There is now sending in the name of the United States the most important question of national character ever presented to ...

WHEREAS, The evidence and pleadings in this case have been fully spread before the people, so that all may form an enlightened opinion, and,

WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States provides that the decision will largely regard the safety and prosperity of our nation, as well as the religious privileges of our ministers and members in many parts of the South, and,

WHEREAS, Painful rumors are in circulation that, partly by unworthy partisans and partly by corrupt influences, members are otherwise, most solemnly pledged to honest efforts are being made to influence unworthy motives, and to prevent them from performing their high duty, and,

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to some of the members of the Senate, from our State or vicinity, to impress honesty and surrender the money or bribe offered, and to vote according to the facts and evidence, and to influences them that honorable action shall be the result, and that the decision shall be in accordance with the facts in the case and shall increase the security and prosperity of our nation's home.

Thursday afternoon the Convention of the Lay Delegation was held in the church, and was continued at an evening session. It was a very quiet, orderly assemblage, largely made up of ministers, as will be seen by the opening with but little real enthusiasm. A sensible speech was made by General C. B. Fisk upon taking the chair, and letters were read from three Representatives and one Senator in Congress, regretting that they could not be present, and expressing their sympathy with the movement. Considering that this was a Convention of laymen, it is somewhat significant as to the origin of the movement that of the eight addresses delivered, seven of them were by ministers and one only by a layman.

The session of Friday morning was occupied with the prayer meeting for Congress and the country, and a most elegant and interesting sermon by Rev. W. M. Pinsbon, from the words, "For we have not received the spirit of fear but of power and of love and of a sound mind."

The sermon occupied forty-five minutes in the delivery, and was received with many demonstrations of hearty religious enthusiasm. We shall have more to say of this eloquent minister hereafter.

The afternoon session was occupied with the call of the Conferences and the reception of memorials, petitions and appeals. It is notable that the colored delegates from the Delaware and Washington Conferences create quite a sensation whenever they appear, and this afternoon, when they responded to the call and came forward with their papers they were greeted each time with applause by the other delegates and the audience present.

Numerous visitors are crowding in and occupying places now becoming hard to obtain. How it will be next week may be imagined when it is known that the delegates and visitors now here are scattered all over an area four or five miles square, in a modified city, perhaps, above ground.

To-morrow (Saturday) the Conference makes an excursion to Clinton, on the Washington, of which we may give some account in our next.

J.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

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WATER LOAN.

Proposals for $400,000 00 of the Bonds of the
"Water Extension Loan,"

Will be received at the OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER, Fourth street.

They are coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at the office of the City Treasurer, and the Bonds are to be paid for in three days from date.

By authority of the ordinance of the Water Works is pledged for the payment of the Bonds and Interest, and the Bonds are issued for the purpose of the Water Works, and the act authorizing the issue requires a SINKING FUND to be established sufficient to pay off the Bonds when they become due, and the payment of the interest and maintenance of same, etc. The Councils so bound to provide sufficient revenue for the purpose.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of $100 each, and will become due in twenty years from date, and will be redeemed at the option of the City after ten years.

Proposals to be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR WATER LOAN," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 20th day of May, 1868. Bids for less than par will not be entertained.

By order of Councils.

W. A. HERRON, City Engineer.

WEBSTER AND ROBERTS STS.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Board of Viewers, as appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Second Ward, will meet on the premises on Tuesday, and that the assessments are in my hands for collection. Unless paid on or before JUNE 10, 1868,

25 PER CENT. ADDITION

will be added. The claims will be finished and collected by process of law.

J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1868.

WILKE AND DUNCAN STREETS.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Board of Viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Nos. 11 and 12, December Term, 1867, will meet on the premises on Tuesday, and that the assessments are in my hands for collection. Unless paid on or before JUNE 10, 1868,

25 PER CENT. ADDITION

will be added. The claims will be finished and collected by process of law.

J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1868.

NOTICE TO PLUMBERS.

At a meeting of the Water Committee, held May 4, 1868, the following rules were adopted and ordered to be published in the daily papers of the city, as follows, to wit:

On and after May 15th next, no PLUMBER will be allowed to make connections between the pipes of the Water Works and the pipes of consumers, without a written permit from the Superintendent of Water Works, and no plumber will be allowed to do any work in connection with the Water Works, who has not been examined by the Superintendent and Board of Water Commissioners, and a written permit issued to him.

By order of Water Committee,

JOS. T. KENCH,
Superintendent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

A. YONT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF

Flour,	Grain,	Hay,
Butter,	Lard,	Bacon,
Cheese,	Seeds,	Eggs,
Dried Fruit,	Green Fruit,	Potatoes,
Wool,	Feathers,	

And every thing in the line of PRODUCE, &c.

No. 10 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Prices Current sent on notice.

T. C. JESSISS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plate sent to Consignors.

BEWARE OF THAT REMORSE-
LESS and insidious destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall its victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard, and promptly use the proper remedy.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Lungs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs. In many localities where it has been freely used it is considered for many years by members of well known families as a sovereign remedy for Consumption. Have you a cough which has gradually fastened its hold upon you, and which you have neglected, deeming it a trifle, and so on you go, from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, and from months of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing, to Consumption? Do not trifle with your case, but procure DR. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup, which will relieve you, remove pain, and gradually restore you to your former health and vigor. Thousands stand ready to testify to its virtues, safe and genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, who have only gain in view, may recommend spurious articles, and should be promptly removed.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation and relieve the lungs in their feverish health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to taste, white powerful and sure in its effects. 25 cts per bottle. For sale by druggists in the country.

FURNITURE,
AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufactoring Co.
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the Pittsburgh National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of THIRD AVE. and WOOD STREET.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.

H. BUEHLER, President.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY COVERINGS,
FIRST-CLASS NEW FRENCH STYLES,
At Low Prices,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
C. L. & J. B. BELTY & CO.,
342 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
And 342 and 344 BROADWAY & 9 MERCER ST.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Stock of WROUGHT SCROLL, Square or Round, at
BOSWELL & CO.'S,
No. 428 Liberty street.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.
100 bbls Boston Chopped Corn and Oats. 200 bushels Prime Oats. 1,000 bushels Prime Corn. 2,000 pounds Prime Corn Meal. 1,000 bushels Red and White Seed Wheat. 200 barrels Family Flour. 200 barrels Superfine Flour. 100 barrels Extra Flour. 100 barrels Fine Flour. For sale by
J. D. BERND,
No. 112 Liberty street.

HATS AND CAPS.

1868. MAY. 1868.

NEW ARRIVAL.

WHOLESALE.

R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood Street.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO OUR
LARGE STOCK
OF
MEN'S AND BOY'S
STRAW, FUR
AND
WOOL HATS,
LADIES' BONNETS,
MISSES' HATS,
PALM LEAF HOODS,
RIBBONS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.

QUESTION.--WHAT KIND OF
HATS AND CAPS
CAN BE FOUND AT
No. 118 Wood Street, No. 118
PITTSBURGH?
ANSWER.

[Hats and caps for all the fashion, from the finest Beaver to the coarsest Wool, of every shape and style of manufacture, from the Stiff Hat to the Fedora, from the Cap to the Yacht, from the Boy's Hat to the Gent's Fine Silk, from the Wool Hat to the Fur, from the Straw to the Leghorn, from the Palm Leaf to the Panama, from the Ribbon to the Feather, from the Flower to the Veil, from the Lace to the Net, from the Pin to the Buckle, from the Button to the Braid, from the Thread to the Needle, from the Scissors to the Thimble, from the Yard Stick to the Tape Measure, from the Counter to the Shelf, from the Window to the Door, from the Floor to the Ceiling, from the Roof to the Foundation, from the Beginning to the End, from A to Z, from Alpha to Omega, from the Alleghany to the Monongahela, from the Point to the Diamond, from the Bridge to the Tunnel, from the Rivers to the Hills, from the Valleys to the Mountains, from the Earth to the Sky, from Time to Eternity, from Here to There, from Everywhere to Nowhere, from Somewhere to Anywhere, from Anywhere to Somewhere, from Nowhere to Everywhere, from Everywhere to Somewhere, from Somewhere to Nowhere, from Nowhere to Anywhere, from Anywhere to Nowhere, from Somewhere to Everywhere, from Everywhere to Anywhere, from Anywhere to Everywhere, from Somewhere to Somewhere, from Nowhere to Nowhere, from Everywhere to Everywhere, from Anywhere to An

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FUNERAL for JOHN LEE will proceed to Pittsburgh, Mon. From Leslie's Lafayette Engine House.

DISSOLUTION.—The dissolution notice of Messrs. Hall, Negley & Co., of Iron City Nail Works, appears in this paper.

GONE TO RICHMOND.—Dr. ROBERT WEST and wife, of this city, sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool. The Doctor intends remaining in Europe about two years for his health.

LOCAL PASSENGER AGENT.—John W. Kerr, Esq., has been appointed Local Passenger Agent for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. Mr. Kerr will make an efficient officer.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The cutting the second service in the South Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, Rev. Dr. Hodge, pastor, will be held at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, instead of three in the afternoon, as heretofore.

DEATH FROM BEING SCALDED.—The little child of M. Hermann, distiller, Liberty street, who died yesterday from the effects of a scald received on Friday, was buried from the residence of its parents, on Second street, Saturday. The funeral was a very large one.

PROFESSIONAL THIEF ARRESTED.—A professional thief named Wm. Dickson, alias "Red Bird," was arrested on Saturday night by the Allegheny police. He was kept in the lock-up until Sunday morning, when Warden Miller handed him over to parties coming to claim the city immediately.

A SHOE CO.—On Saturday, the largest of goods ever raised in the county was brought to the city by the arrival of the Lake Erie Railroad. A lot of merchandise and subscriptions by W. Wells. The car was raised in Union Depot, and the goods will be taken away out, and a number of new ones received.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League will be held for business evening in the Second United Presbyterian Church, corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets, Allegheny, when an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Clarke.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at Gormley's Station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. A young man named Henry Smith, about twenty years of age, was getting off the platform of the car while the train was in motion, when he fell, and one of the wheels of the car passed over his ankle. The unfortunate young man was taken to the residence of his parents, at Allegheny, and his injuries attended to.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—A new encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be organized this evening by the officers of the Grand Encampment, in the Hall of F. Wagner Lodge No. 40, corner of Penn and Cecil streets. All members of the order in this city are requested to be present. Visiting brethren are invited to be present. Refreshments will be served at the close of the session. The exercises will commence at seven o'clock, and will occupy but a very few minutes.

THE ALLEGHENY MYSTERY.—The disappearance of Mr. Jacob Lies, dry goods merchant in Allegheny, which occurred one week ago, still remains a mystery. Up to the present time no clue has been obtained by the police, who are engaged with the matter, as to the cause of the removal, nor the whereabouts of the missing man. The police have been unable to find any trace of him since he left his store on the last day of last week, and cannot be reported from the city, unless it is true, which we would scarcely believe, that he has left in a balloon. The police are still at work on the case, and it is impossible to say a morning that they will not have a clue to the mystery. The coupling one of the cars of the train which left the city at 5 P. M. on the day in question, the coupling of the cars was found to be broken, and it is supposed that he must have left the car unknown to any one, and jumped off while the train was in motion. The largest of being missed by Mr. Lies' family was on Saturday morning last, when a package of clothes was sent to the residence of Mr. Lies, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, by the conductor of the train on which he left the city. The package was sent to him, and was found to contain clothing belonging to Mr. Lies. Mr. Lies is about forty-five years of age, and is of medium height. He is single and wealthy, and has no cause for leaving his home. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is highly respected by all who know him.

THE LANE POISONING CASE.

The Murder of Henrietta Lane—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Chemical Analysis of the Contents of the Stomach—Six Grains of Arsenic Found —Lane Committed to Jail on a Charge of Murder.

The circumstances connected with the sudden death of a colored woman named Henrietta Lane, wife of Lewis Lane, who lived at No. 232 Wylie street, in the Sixth ward, have been a prominent topic of conversation for the past week. The woman died suddenly on Saturday. The manner of her death, from many suspicious circumstances it was thought that the husband was instrumental in bringing about that result, and the coroner, on Saturday, had the body disinterred yesterday, and from the evidence offered it seems that Lane is probably guilty of wilful murder. The chemist, Prof. Otto Wuth, who assisted the coroner, found therein nearly six grains of arsenic, and the package thrown away by the prisoner in the jail office proved to be arsenic. During the time the woman was sick her husband refused to call a physician, and near the time of her death locked the door to prevent people from seeing her.

Coroner Clawson was absent from the city at the time of Mrs. Lane's death, and Alderman J. A. Becker empaneled a jury and commenced an investigation.

In order to give time to have the stomach examined by a chemist, the inquest was adjourned until Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. The jury met at that time but the chemist had not completed his examination in it adjourned to meet at four o'clock P. M. at the office of Alderman Lindsey on Wylie street. The examination of the stomach was conducted by Dr. Arthur Wuth, assisted by Prof. Otto Wuth, and the following testimony was elicited:

THE TESTIMONY.

Fleming Kenny, sworn—Live in third ward; am a coal miner; know Henrietta Lane and wife; lived in the same building with me. On Thursday of last week Mrs. Lane was taken sick with vomiting; sent for before dinner on Thursday, my wife was in there; stayed on an hour; came back; had not eaten dinner; did not eat any afterwards till she was taken sick; Lane was at work; he and his wife were alone all the time; she complained that her stomach was burning; did not see her afterwards till she was dead; on Saturday, about one o'clock, I was called in; went in the room